THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1808. No. 1156.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCR PTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY ZADOK CRAMER, PITTSBURGH, PEN.

ASHE'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA;

PERFORMED IN 1806,

For the purpose of exploring the Rivers

ALLEGHENY, MONONGAHELA, OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI,

And ascertaining the produce and condition

OF

THEIR BANKS AND VICINITY.

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The religion and commerce of New Orleans.

Farther particulars of New Orleans, its amusements and inhabitants.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be comprised in a 12mo. volume of 400 pages.

II. The price to subscribers in boards one dollar; neatly bound and lettered one dollar and twenty-five cents.---150 to non subscribers.

III. Those who subscribe for eight copies, or procure that number of subscribers, and become responsible for the money, shall have one copy gratis.

☞ Printers west of the mountains, who can find it convenient to give the above a few insertions, shall have two copies of the book for their trouble.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

A board of the Field Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will be convened at two of the clock in the afternoon of the 4th Monday of this month, at the *Turk's Head*, in Wood Street, for the purpose of exhonorating the Constables from being accountable for any fines which it may be impracticable or improper for them to collect.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lt. Col.* 141st, *Reg. P. M.*

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,

100 do. PLOUGH LINES,

A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,

Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber about the 26th of October, a *Gray MARE*, shod all round about 12 hands high, hogg'd main and bob tail, the nigh hind foot and leg white, about 7 or 8 years old. The ower is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID IRWIN.

Pitt township, Allegheny County, Nov. 11, 1808.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Trustees of the first Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Pittsburgh—*Notice is hereby given*, to all persons having claims against said Congregation, to exhibit them to the audators for settlement, at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Monday the 21st of this instant, at four of the clock in the afternoon—also all those who are indebted to said Congregation, are requested to make payment to the treasurer, *(Boyle Irwin,)* on or before the 21st inst. All delinquents at that time may expect to be proceeded against (indiscriminately) according to law.

ISAAC CRAIG, President of the board of Trustees.

Attest Wm. STEELE, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1808.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, about four miles from Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, about the first of April last, TWO BLACK MARES, to wit:—the one about 15 1-2 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, a small star in her forehead, some saddle and collar marks and some gray hairs on her off buttock—the other about 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, never was docked—both natural trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Nov. 12, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28	yards,	37 1-2	Cts. per piece.
Lacings,	18	do.	25	do.
Plowlines,	24	do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage			12 1-2	lb.
White do.			13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living about two miles from the town of Butler in Butler, township, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, about 3 years old, near 14 hands high, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHAN SKEERS.

Nov. 9, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's certificate.

JOSEPH FEARON,
No. 93, Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1808.

COMMUNICATION.

A citizen of Pittsburgh begs leave to enquire who it is that has charge of the *Pittsburgh Fire Engine?* For his own part he knows not who has it in charge—but he knows that it looks at present as if it had neither master nor guardian to protect it. Nov. 15, '08.

The governor of this state has received a letter from the Secretary of War, directing the Pennsylvania quota of 100,000 militia, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. This bespeaks a warlike message from the President.

Dem. Press.

The Collector at Burlington, Vermont, is said to have lately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, an account for 35,000 *dollars, for enforcing the Embargo. Report adds, that this was objected to, and the collector, in consequence, discharged the drafted militia.*

Bos. Pal.

General Clarke, as agent for the United States, has lately purchased by treaty, of the Osage Indians, 50,000 *square miles of territory, lying between the rivers Arkansas and Missouri.*

NEW-ENGLAND.

The following Resolutions, says the New-York Evening Post, are couched in a spirit which does honor to the state which gave them birth. To Massachusetts we next turn our anxious eyes—The period is extraordinary and calls for extraordinary measures. It is time to turn and present an undaunted and angry front upon the worst of all oppression—*Oppression under color of law.*

"To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in session, the committee appointed to take into consideration that part of his excellency's speech relating to the Embargo, laid by the Congress of the United Stases, respectfully report:

That we have maturely considered the subject referred to us, and that on a view of the distresses of the good people of this state, tho' it is not within the power of the general assembly to administer relief, it is in the opinion of the committee their duty at this unprecedented crisis, to manifest a public avowal of their sentiments—but for this purpose we have prepared sundry resolutions, which we respectfully recommend to the legislature for their adoption.

Signed by order,

ELIZUR GOODRICH.

"The interests of all classes of our citizens being extensively affected by acts interdicting our commerce, and it being [illegible] considered expedient, in such a crisis, to express the sentiments of this state:

Resolved, That although the share which the people have in the government of the United States is, on ordinary occasions, the best security of the public welfare; and although the good people of this state rely, with unabated confidence on the wisdom and integrity of the senators and representatives from this state, in the congress of the United States, yet in this unprecedented crisis, silence on the part of the legislature, might be construed to imply the want of a disposition to protect, or an intention to betray the dearest rights of our constituents.

Resolved, That deeply impressed with these truths, we have deliberately examined into the tendency and operation of the acts interdicting foreign commercial enterprizes, and while we yield to none in an affectionate attachment to the constitution of the United States, and claim no right of immediate interference in the foreign relations of our country, we maintain that the right *freely to navigate the ocean, was, like our soil, transmitted to us as an inheritance from our* FOREFATHERS, and that the enjoyment of this right is secured to us, *as a free and sovereign state* by the plighted faith of the U. States.

Resolved, That while we admit the power, vested in Congress, to regulate commerce, to retain or suspend it, for short and definitive periods, as a measure of precaution or internal policy, preliminary to efficient measures of ulterior defence; we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion, that to interdict it indefinitely, is a measure, partial in its operation, and imposing unequal and intolerable burdens not only on the carrying and commercial states, but abandoning invaluable rights, reserved and guaranteed, by solemn compact.

Resolved, That on this fair exposition of the great charter of our rights, we consider the acts interdicting foreign commerce, incompatible with justice and good faith in regard to the carrying and commercial states, and deplore the existence of a system of statutes and regulations, so novel in principle and not enforced, through the medium of the courts of justice, but by executive edicts, and military and maritime force—that we view with regret, this extension of the executive power, and the continuance of a policy ruinous to ourselves, and inefficient in preventing the aggressions of foreign nations.

Resolved, That while we deprecate wars, waged from motives of ambition, partiality or prejudice, for national aggrandisement, or the uncertain expectation of results, which if realized, have no practical value, and bring with them no compensation for the calamities thro' which they were gained, yet steady and persevering, in the usages, habits and principles of our forefathers, and, like them, born free, we retain the strongest love of liberty; and will never surrender it, to the artifice or arms of any foreign power; and that for the security of a blessing so inestimable, it becomes a great and magnanimous nation, to cherish and employ efficient means for defence.

Resolved, That the good people of this state are enduring restrictions upon their commerce, which on cool and impartial consideration, appear to this assembly, to be unnecessary and grievous; that we rely, nevertheless, in their further patient and faithful regard to public order, in the hope, that the Congress of the United States will, at their approaching session, on a knowledge of their distress, speedily decide, that a removal of them is compatible with the peace, honor and happiness of the U. States.

[The above resolutions were carred by the imposing majority of *one hundred and forty-two* against forty-eight. To our *sister* state, (to borrow Mr. Jefferson's pretty, lisping phraseology) we can truly say, many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.]

Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1808.

ABOUT fifteen minutes after eleven o'clock, J. B. Varnum, Esq. the speaker, took the chair. On a call of the House by the clerk, it appeared that there were eighty-eight members present, which being more than sufficient to form a quorum agreeably to the constitution, the House of Representatives was of course in session.

A message was announced from the Senate. Mr. Otis, the secretary of that body, informed that the Senate had formed a quorum, and had appointed Mr. Bradley and Mr. Pope a committee, in conjunction with any committee which the House might think proper to appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were organized, and prepared to receive any communications he might deem it necessary to make.

The House accepted the message from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Dawson Messrs. Macon, Quincy, and M'Creery, were appointed in conformity thereto.

Mr. Gholson, (a new member from Virginia, in the room of Dr. Claiborne, resigned and since deceased,) and Mr. Wilson, (a new member from New-York, in the room of Mr. Thomas, appointed treasurer of that state,) delivered in their credentials and were duly sworn by the speaker.

Mr. Macon, from the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned, and had received for answer that the president would make a communication to both Houses in writing to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Smilie offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That the clerk of this House cause the members to be furnished, during the present session, with three newspapers to each member, such as the members shall respectively choose, to be delivered at their lodgings; and that the clerk be directed to procure such papers from any number of offices that the members shall elect, provided the expense does not exceed the amount of three daily newspapers.

Mr. Newton proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned, during the present session, be eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, the House adjourned about twenty minutes before one o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1808.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States, communicated in writing, by his secretary, Mr. Coles, to both houses of Congress, the following

Message.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

IT would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral rights has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and true policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the act authorising a suspension, in whole or in part, of the several embargo laws. Our ministers at London and Paris were instructed to explain to the respective governments there, our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse which it was alledged on all sides had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of those governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure which reached its adversary through the incontestable rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both for evincing the sincerity of their professions and for restoring to the commerce of the United States its legitimate freedom. The instructions to our ministers with respect to the different belligerents were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders in relation to the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favorable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States no longer to be pretended, but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved moreover, substantially, the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has nevertheless be rejected.

This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the executive was authorized, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction however to reflect, that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effects of saving our mariners and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations which if resisted involved war, if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

Under a continuance of the belligerent measures which, in defiance of laws which consecrate the rights of neutrals, overspread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and bringing with them, as they do from every part of the union, the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened that in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interest of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternative out of which a choice is to be made. Nor should I do justice to the virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

The documents containing the correspondences on the subject of the foreign edicts against our commerce, with the instructions given to our ministers at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

The communications made to congress at their last session explained the posture in which the close of the discussions relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honorable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorized a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen, in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructed the adjustment is still adhered to; and moreover, that it is now brought into connection with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council.—The instructions which had been given to our minister at London, with a view to facilitate if necessary, the reparation claimed by the U. States, are included in the documents communicated.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have undergone no material changes since your last session. The important negociations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause, under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.

With the Barbary powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our consul at that regency. Its character and circumstances are now laid before you, and will enable you to decide how far it may, either now or hereafter, call for any measures, not within the limits of the executive authority.

With our Indian neighbours the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place; but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi the Ioways, the Sacs and the Alibamas have delivered up for trial and punishment individuals from among themselves, accused of murdering citizens of the United States On this side the Mississippi the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind, and the Chocktaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe, and generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests. The attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them. Husbandry and household manufacture are advancing among them, more rapidly with the southern than northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate: and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

In consequence of the appropriations of the last session of congress for the security of our seaport towns and harbors, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expense indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will be chiefly finished in the course of the present season, except New-York and New-Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprize. A view of what has been done at the several places and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

Of the gun boats authorised by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only one hundred and three in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbors and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction when it shall be deemed necessary.

Under the act of the last session for raising an additional military force, so many officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting, and in proportion as it advanced, others have been added. We have reason to believe their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not yet been received as enable me to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

I have not thought it necessary in the course of the last session to call for any general detachments of militia or of volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose, for the ensuing season; however they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo on that portion of our northern frontier which offered peculiar facilities for evasion—but these were replaced as soon as it could be done by bodies of new recruits—by the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country; for a people who are free, and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security; it is therefore incumbent on us at every meeting to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion? Some of the states have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

Under the acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply. The public factories have therefore been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect already more than doubled, may be encreased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have been thus forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury; in the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which with the eight millions and a half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the treasury on that day near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be necessary to pay what will be due on the 1st

day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent stock; these payments with those made in the 6 years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty three millions, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus—the probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of congress. Shall it lie unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvements of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the states? While uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

Availing myself of this, the last occasion which will occur of addressing the two houses of the legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors since my call to the administration, and the many indulgencies experienced at their hands. The same grateful acknowledgements are due to my fellow citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business I cannot have escaped error; it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say with truth my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention: and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust that in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our republic, and retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion that Heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

TH: JEFFERSON.

November 8th, 1808.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10.

Mr. Chittendem. Mr. Speaker. It is with a degree of diffidence, that I rise at this time to offer to the consideration of the house, a resolution on the subject of the embargo; having witnessed the feelings heretofore excited on the discussion of this important question; but I can assure the gentlemen, that I have no object but to bring this subject fairly before the house, with a view to refer it to a committee of the *whole* house on the state of the union, where the subject may be fairly discussed. I had fondly hoped that a repeal of the embargo laws would have been recommended by the executive in his message; but finding myself disappointed in this expectation, I feel it a duty I owe, not only to my constituents, but to the nation, to endeavor to obtain a fair and candid expression of the sentiments of the legislature on this all important subject, with a view to prevent speculations injurious to the public and ruinous to individuals, and to relieve our citizens from an awful state of suspence.

The embargo system has been in operation ten or eleven months, and it would seem, that the good effects of this measure still remains to be discovered.

The importance of this subject, the extreme anxiety of the public, and particularly that portion of the union which have honored me with their confidence, and who in addition to the common deprivations and sufferings experienced by their fellow citizens in other parts of the union, have the extreme mortification of being unjustly represented in a state of insurrection or rebellion, must be my only apology for coming forward thus early with a resolution for the repeal of the embargo.

He then offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, that the act passed at the last session of congress, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto, ought to be immediately repealed."

On the *usual* motion to *consider* this resolution, the question was taken by ayes and noes, and carried—ayes 82—noes 9. Those who refused to consider were—Messrs. Bibb, Blount, Boyd, Clopton, Desha, Jno. Morrow, Trigg, Troup, and Wilson.

Mr. Chittenden then moved, that it be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to whom was referred the president's message.

Mr. Macon had no objection to a fair discussion. If the laws were wrong and productive of no beneficial effect, they ought to be repealed. He suggested to the gentleman, however, the propriety of moving a reference to a committee of the whole, other than that on the state of the union.

Mr. Chittenden so modified his motion, and it was agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Smilie said, he had no objection to meet this question, but not at so early a period. From the general state of our relations, he thought the resolution was ill-timed. What could the gentleman mean by bringing this distinct question now before the house?—Does he mean said Mr. S. that we must repeal the whole of the embargo system, and substitute nothing in the room of it? Certainly, if his intention may be judged by the manner in which the subject is brought forward, he means this. If he does, I wish him to come forward and tell us so; tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay tribute and submit; that they will surrender the independence of their country. To consider this motion now, unless a substitute for the embargo were proposed, Mr. S. said he could not agree. He therefore moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday week. In the mean time, he took it for granted, that the president's message would become the subject of consideration, and the house would be prepared to say what course it would pursue.

Mr. Alston, (of N. C.) said it was immaterial to him, at what time the house should enter upon the discussion of the question. He thought it would, however, have been treating the executive with more respect, had the subject been taken up in the consideration of the message of the president; and after gentlemen had become well acquainted with the documents accompanying that message. The contents of these documents few had perfectly heard, and he was convinced none had been able to weigh and digest correctly. He thought it would have been more proper to have avoided this precipitancy; but was ready at any time to meet gentlemen on their own ground, on this day or to-morrow. There will then be an opportunity to shew where opposition to the embargo laws has arisen, and by whom violated and resisted.

Mr. Dana considered the proposition of the gentleman who moved the resolution as perfectly correct; and stated that, respect for an honorable member, (Mr. Macon) whom he had been long accustomed to treat with deference in all matters relating to propriety of proceeding, and one who had occupied the chair with so much honor, very much contributed to the consent which he would give for the postponement of the discussion. He would barely remind those who wished to know why the subject was brought forward at this time in the present situation of the country—immense speculations were going on throughout the union. In consequence of a prevailing opinion that the embargo would be raised, ships were getting ready for sea, and cargoes putting on board them; these are things of public notoriety; but gentlemen would appear to have forgotten it. The season, too, was fast approaching when the navigation of the northen parts would be shut up; and if the embargo was to be taken off, it was necessary it should be done with promptness. Indeed, whether taken off or not, it should be known what opinion is entertained by this house, at the earliest moment possible. The talk about paying of tribute, and the submission of our rights, was indeed useless. Nor could he comprehend the object of certain insinuations which had been thrown out. Do gentlemen wish to know the spirit of the people of Vermont? Let them turn to the history of the American revolution where it appears that though few in numbers, they gave the enemy many bloody battles. It was his opinion that the resolution should be decided upon as quick as possible; but he did not wish to precipitate it. If to-morrow was too soon, he was not averse to putting it off a few days longer.

Mr. Elliot, then spoke of a resolution which he had intended to have offered, and which he described, as leading to an enquiry into the mode in which the embargo law had been executed.

Notwithstanding the insinuation of the gentleman from N. C. (Mr. Alston) which no one could mistake, notwithstanding whole volumes of newspaper denunciation, Mr. Elliot said he trembled not for the character of Vermont.—The great body of the people of Vermont, tho' hostile, as he firmly believed, to the whole system of the embargo, had manifested a degree of patriotism that had not been exceeded by any; they never failed, when called upon, to march to the frontiers and enforce those laws which they disapproved.

Mr. Eppes made some observations, in the course of which he offered three resolutions, which will be found below.

Mr. Chittenden altered his motion so as to put off the consideratton of the resolution untill Monday.

Mr. Blackledge spoke in favor of taking up the resolution immediately and rejecting it.

Mr. Cook followed, and wished its postponement for that period.

After some further debate, Mr. Chittenden's motion was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Elliot then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives, copies of all the instructions which have been transmitted by him to the collectors of the revenue, and other collectors of the U. States, in relation to the execution of the act "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

Mr. Elliot had no objection to any alteration in the form of the resolution, but was willing to vary it at the suggestion of any gentleman.

Mr. Quincy asked the gentleman whether the motion embraced all the points of information that might be required? and if the motion should not include the instructions given to naval and military officers of the United States.

Mr. Elliot replied that the resolution embraced all the points which had been aimed at. It was his opinion that the president was the proper person to apply to for the other instructions hinted at.

Mr. G. W. Campbell desired that the resolution might remain on the table untill tomorrow, which was agreed to.

Mr. Eppes, after some observations offered the following resolutions, as substitutes for Mr. Chittenden's.

"*Resolved*, That from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, her islands and dependencies, shall cease and determine.

"*Resolved*, That from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, her islands and dependencies, shall cease and determine.

"*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made for arming and equipping militia, in addition to those already provided for by law.—Committed to the same committee, and made the order for the same day, with Mr. Chittenden's resolutions.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house, copies of the acts of parliament of Great Britain, carrying into effect the orders in council, of the eleventh of November, 1807; and also the act placing the commerce of the United States on the footing of the most favored nation." Agreed to.

Mr. Jackson, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for more effectually carrying into effect the several embargo laws.

Resolved, That no vessel shall be suffered to depart from one port in the United States to another, unless vessel and cargo shall belong entirely to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and exclusively navigated by citizens of the same. Carried and made the order for Monday.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message.

FROM MR. PINKNEY TO MR. CANNING.

Great Camberland Place,
Aug. 23, 1808.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honor, in consequence of the orders of the president, to recall your attention, in the course of several recent interviews, to British orders in council of the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807, and to the various other orders founded upon or in execution of them; and I now take the liberty to renew, in the mode which I have understood to be indispensible, my instances on that subject.

I need scarcely remind you, sir, that the government of the United States has never ceased to consider these orders as violating its rights, and affecting most destructively its interests, upon grounds wholly inadmissible both in principle and in fact.

The letters of Mr. Madison to Mr. Erskine, of the 20th and 29th of March, 1807, produced by the official communication of that minister of the order of the 7th January, and the answer of Mr. Madison of the 25th of March, 1808, to a like communication of the order of the 11th of November, contained the most direct remonstrances against the system which these orders introduce and execute, and expressed the confident expectations of the president that it would not be persisted in.

That expectation has not yet been fulfilled, but it has notwithstanding not been relinquished. The president is still persuaded that its accomplishment will result from a careful review by his majesty's government, made in the spirit of moderation and equity, of the facts and considerations which belong to the occasion.

It is not my purpose to recapitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the above mentioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the government of the United States, that the British orders be revoked. I content myself with referring to those letters for proofs which it is not necessary to repeat, and for arguments which I do not hope to improve.

But there are explanations which those letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. Even these, however, may be very briefly given, since you have already been made acquainted, in our late conversations, with all their bearings and details.

These explanations go to shew that, while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders of which my government complain, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

I had the honor to state to you, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of congress, entitled "an act to authorise the president of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.

I am authorized to give you this assurance in the most formal manner, and I trust upon impartial enquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to perseverance in the British orders, while it creates the most powerful inducement of equity and policy to abandon them.

On the score of justice it seems impossible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is little room for doubt.

If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effects of these concurrent acts will be that the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed; while, if France should adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lead, with an efficacy not only equal to theirs but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them.

On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nations its just dominion, all the alledged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled.

If I forbear to pursue these ideas thro' all the illustrations of which they are susceptible, it is because the personal conferences to which I have before alluded, as well as the obvious nature of the ideas themselves, render it unnecessary.

I cannot conclude this note without expressing my sincere wish that what I have now suggested in conformity with the liberal sentiments and enlightened views of the president, may contribute, not only to remove the more immediate obstacles to the ordinary intercourse of trade between your country and mine, in a manner consistent with the honor of both, but to prepare the way for a satisfactory adjustment of every question important to their future friendship.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

[*Mr. Canning's answer in our next.*]

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by
ALGEO & STEVENSON,
Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Callimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Leno and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

STRAYS.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber at M'Ginniss's Mill, on Puckety Creek, four miles from Logan's ferry, on the 1st of November, instant, a *SORREL HORSE* & a *BLACK MARE*. The Horse was four years old last spring, has a blaze in his face, droop rumped, his hind feet and most of the legs white, and one of his eyes partly white.—The Mare is four years old, a blaze in her face, a lump about the size of an egg on one of her sides under the girth, had a shoe on one of her fore feet only, a natural trotter. Any person who will give information where they may be found, to Mr. Samuel M'Cord, in Pittsburgh, or to me, so that I get them, shall have Four Dollars reward, or two dollars for either of them.

DAVID MACLEAN.

Nov. 18, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *Dupont Nemour* and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres ——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres ——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the Bank of the Allegheny river, just below Pittsburgh, a dark bay MARE, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, large saddle marks, her tail cut tolerable short. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC BENNET.

November 7, 1808.

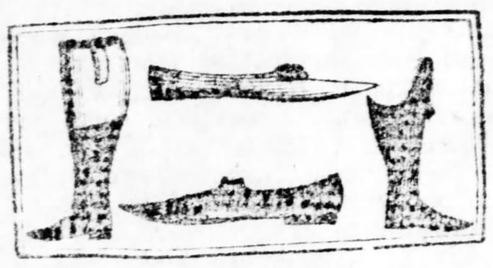
BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,

GEO. SHIRAS.

ittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



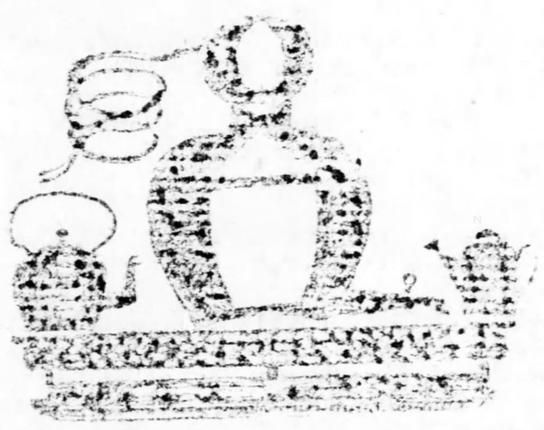
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
3 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Strayed or Stolen

From the stable of Zadok Cramer, in Pittsburgh, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands high, a star in her forehead, about 9 or 10 years old, trots and paces, and gallops very clumsily. She was missing out of the stable about twelve days ago. A reasonable reward will be given for her return.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Nov. 7, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, November 8, 1808. }

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

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TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) carefully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Pelecces, Spencers, &c.*